



# Equal Access: Universal Design of Campus Services

**DO-IT**

A checklist for making campus services welcoming, accessible, and usable  
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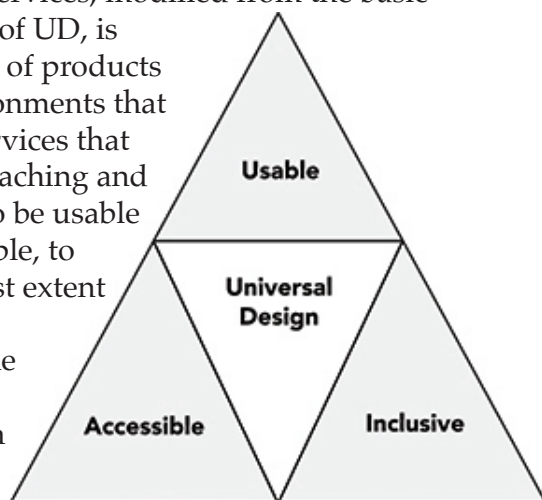
As increasing numbers of people with disabilities pursue educational opportunities at all levels, the accessibility of libraries, computer labs, teaching and learning centers, and other campus services increases in importance. The goal is simply equal access; everyone who needs to use your services should be able to do so comfortably and efficiently.

## Legal Issues

Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973, the Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990, and its 2008 Amendments prohibit discrimination against individuals with disabilities. According to these laws, no otherwise qualified person with a disability shall, solely by reason of his or her disability, be excluded from the participation in, be denied the benefits of, or be subjected to discrimination under any program or activity of a public entity. This means that services as well as academic programs must be accessible to qualified individuals with disabilities.

## Universal Design

You can make your service accessible to, usable for, and inclusive of everyone by employing principles of universal design (UD). A definition that can be used for the application of UD to services, modified from the basic definition of UD, is the design of products and environments that deliver services that support teaching and learning to be usable by all people, to the greatest extent possible, without the need for adaptation or



specialized design.<sup>1</sup> People who benefit from UD include those with a broad range of abilities, disabilities, ages, reading levels, learning styles, native languages, cultures, and other characteristics. Keep in mind that students and other visitors may have learning disabilities or visual, speech, hearing, and mobility impairments. Applying UD minimizes the need for special accommodations for those who use your services and for future employees as well. Make sure everyone feels welcome, and can

- get to the facility and maneuver within it,
- communicate effectively with support staff,
- access printed materials and electronic resources, and
- fully participate in events and other activities.

Train staff to support people with disabilities, respond to specific requests for accommodations in a timely manner, and know whom they can contact if they have disability-related questions.

## A Process for Universal Design

The UD of all services is a long-term goal. Deliberate, small steps can make that goal attainable for your service department. Below you will find a series of steps to lead you through the re-design of an existing service or the creation of a new one. As you travel through the phases of implementing UD, remember to plan ahead and keep the diverse needs of potential service users at the forefront.

1. *Identify the service and best practices in the field.* Select a campus service (e.g., a library) to which you wish to apply UDHE. Identify best practices for the delivery of this type of service (e.g., for the design of postsecondary campus libraries).



2. *Consider the diverse characteristics of potential users.* Describe the population and then consider the diverse characteristics of those who might potentially use the service—e.g., with respect to gender; age; ethnicity; race; native language; learning preferences; size; abilities to see, hear, walk, manipulate objects, read, speak—and the challenges they might encounter in using the service.
3. *Integrate UDHE with best practices in service design.* Integrate best practices within the field of service delivery (e.g., for the design of libraries) with UDHE practices (underpinned by relevant UD, UDL, and WCAG principles) to maximize benefits of the service to individuals with a wide variety of characteristics.
4. *Plan for accommodations.* Develop processes to address accommodation requests (e.g., arrangements for a sign language interpreter) from individuals for whom the design of the service does not automatically provide access. Promote the process through the service’s website, publications, and signage.
5. *Evaluate.* After implementing the service, collect feedback from individuals with diverse characteristics who use the service (e.g., through online surveys, focus groups). Make modifications based on the results. Return to step three if evidence from your evaluation suggests improvements for your design.

## Guidelines and Examples

The following questions can guide you in making your campus service unit universally accessible. This content does not provide legal advice. To clarify issues, consult your campus legal counsel or ADA/504 compliance officer, or call the regional Office for Civil Rights (OCR). This checklist was developed in consultation

with more than twenty postsecondary institutions as part of the *AccessCollege* project. It was field-tested at more than twenty postsecondary institutions nationwide. The results of a nationwide survey to test face-validity of checklist items led to further refinement of the checklist.

## Planning, Policies, and Evaluation

Consider diversity issues as you plan and evaluate services.

- Are people with disabilities, racial and ethnic minorities, people with diverse gender identities and sexual orientations, those who are young and old, and other groups represented on your staff in numbers proportional to those of the whole campus or community?
- Do you have policies and procedures that ensure access to facilities, printed materials, computers, and electronic resources for people with disabilities?
- Is accessibility considered in the procurement process?
- Do you have a procedure to ensure a timely response to requests for disability-related accommodations?
- Are disability-related access issues addressed in your evaluation practices?





## Physical Environments and Products

Ensure physical access, comfort, and safety within an environment that is inclusive of people with a variety of abilities, racial and ethnic backgrounds, gender identities, and ages.

- Are there parking areas, pathways, and entrances to the building that are wheelchair-accessible and clearly identified?
- Are all levels of the facility connected via an accessible route of travel?
- Are there ample high-contrast, large-print directional signs to and throughout the office and to elevators and wheelchair-accessible restrooms? Do elevators have auditory, visual, and tactile signals and are elevator controls accessible from a seated position?
- Is at least part of a service counter at a height accessible from a seated position?
- Are aisles kept wide and clear of obstructions for the safety of users who have disabilities related to mobility or sight?
- Are there quiet work or meeting areas where noise and other distractions are minimized or facility rules, such as no phone use, in place to minimize noise?
- Is adequate light available?

Consult the *ADA Checklist for Readily Achievable Barrier Removal*<sup>2</sup> for more suggestions. For computing facilities, consult *Equal Access: Universal Design of Computer Labs* video and publication.<sup>3</sup>



## Staff

Make sure staff are prepared to work with all service users.

- Do staff members know how to respond to requests for disability-related accommodations, such as arranging for a sign language interpreter or providing a document in an alternative format?
- Are all staff members aware of issues related to communicating on-site and online with people from a diverse set of backgrounds, including those with disabilities?

## Information Resources and Technology

Ensure that computers on-site as well as digital resources are designed to be accessible to individuals with disabilities and that systems are in place for providing accommodations.

- Do pictures in your publications and on your website include people with diverse characteristics with respect to race, gender, age, and disability?
- In key publications and on your website, do you include a statement about your commitment to universal design as well as procedures for requesting disability-related accommodations?
- Is an adjustable-height table available for each type of workstation provided in your center to assist those who use wheelchairs or are small or large in stature?
- Do you provide adequate work space for both left- and right-handed users?



- Are staff members aware of accessibility options (e.g., enlarged text feature) included in computer operating systems and of assistive technology available in the facility or by special request?
- Are printed materials within easy reach from standing and sitting positions in an uncluttered area within the facility?
- Do web pages adhere to accessibility guidelines or standards adopted by your institution (e.g., the World Wide Web Consortium’s Web Content Accessibility Guidelines<sup>4</sup>)?
- Are documents available in an accessible electronic format?
- Are videos used by your service captioned?
- Are procedures in place for a timely response to requests for assistive technology and remediation of inaccessible documents?

### Events

Ensure that everyone can participate in on-site and online events sponsored by your organization.

- Is information about how to request disability-related accommodations included in publications and websites promoting events?
- Are on-site events located in wheelchair-accessible facilities? Is the accessible entrance clearly marked? Is accessible transportation available if transportation is arranged for other participants?
- Are online events hosted on accessible conferencing systems, and do support staff know how to present captions and arrange for other accommodations upon request?

### Checklist Updates

To increase the usefulness of this working document, send suggestions to [sherylb@uw.edu](mailto:sherylb@uw.edu). Each item, in keeping with the UD approach, should reflect a proactive practice that makes a teaching and learning center more welcoming, accessible, and usable by individuals with a wide range of characteristics.

### Additional Resources

An electronic copy of the most current version of this publication as well as additional useful brochures are available online.<sup>5</sup> For more information about applications of universal design, consult *The Center for Universal Design in Education* website,<sup>6</sup> the book *Universal Design in Higher Education: From Principles to Practice, Second Edition*,<sup>7</sup> and the book *Creating Inclusive Learning Opportunities in Higher Education: A Universal Design Toolkit*,<sup>8</sup> both books published by Harvard Education Press.





## Cited Web Resources

1. [ncsu.edu/www/ncsu/design/sod5/cud/about\\_ud/udprinciples.htm](http://ncsu.edu/www/ncsu/design/sod5/cud/about_ud/udprinciples.htm)
2. [www.ada.gov/checkweb.htm](http://www.ada.gov/checkweb.htm)
3. [uw.edu/doit/videos/index.php?vid=12](http://uw.edu/doit/videos/index.php?vid=12)
4. [w3.org/WAI/standards-guidelines/wcag/](http://w3.org/WAI/standards-guidelines/wcag/)
5. [uw.edu/doit/resources/brochures](http://uw.edu/doit/resources/brochures)
6. [uw.edu/doit/programs/center-universal-design-education](http://uw.edu/doit/programs/center-universal-design-education)
7. [uw.edu/doit/universal-design-higher-education-principles-practice-1](http://uw.edu/doit/universal-design-higher-education-principles-practice-1)
8. [uw.edu/doit/creating-inclusive-learning-opportunities-higher-education](http://uw.edu/doit/creating-inclusive-learning-opportunities-higher-education)

## About DO-IT

DO-IT (Disabilities, Opportunities, Internetworking, and Technology) serves to increase the success of individuals with disabilities in college and careers, such as those in science, engineering, mathematics, and technology. Primary funding for DO-IT is provided by the National Science Foundation, the U.S. Department of Education, and the State of Washington.

For further information, to be placed on the DO-IT mailing list, request materials in an alternate format, or to make comments or suggestions about DO-IT publications or web pages, contact:

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## Communication Hints

Treat people with disabilities with the same respect and consideration with which you treat others. Here are some helpful hints when it comes to delivering a presentation, hosting an exhibit, and otherwise relating to people with disabilities.

### General

- Ask a person with a disability if that person needs help before providing assistance.
- Talk directly to the person with a disability, not through their companion or interpreter.
- Refer to a person's disability only if it is relevant to the conversation.
- Avoid derogatory slang or negative descriptions of a person's disability. For example, "a person who uses a wheelchair" is more appropriate than "a person confined to a wheelchair." A wheelchair is not confining—it's liberating!
- Provide information in alternate means (e.g., written, spoken, diagrams).
- Do not interact with a person's guide dog or service dog unless you have received permission to do so.
- Do not be afraid to use common terms and phrases, like "see you later" or "let's go for a walk" around people with disabilities.
- Do not touch mobility devices or assistive technology without the owner's consent.
- Do not assume physical contact—like handshakes, high-fives, or hugs—is okay.
- Understand that not everyone uses eye contact.

### Blind or Low Vision

- Be descriptive. Say, "The computer is about three feet to your left," rather than saying, "The computer is over there."
- Speak all of the projected content when presenting and describe the content of charts, graphs, and pictures.
- When guiding people with visual impairments, offer them your arm rather than grabbing or pushing them.

### Learning Disabilities

- Offer directions or instructions both orally and in writing. If asked, read instructions to individuals who have specific learning disabilities.

### Mobility Impairments

- Consider carrying on a long conversation with an individual who has a mobility impairment from a seated position.

### Speech Impairments

- Listen carefully. Repeat what you think you understand and then ask the person with a speech impairment to clarify or repeat the portion that you did not understand.

### Deaf or Hard of Hearing

- Face people with hearing impairments, and avoid covering your mouth, so they can see your lips. Avoid talking while chewing gum or eating.
- Speak clearly at a normal volume. Speak louder only if requested.
- Repeat questions from audience members.
- Use paper and pencil, or type things out on your cell phone, if the person who is deaf does not read lips or if more accurate communication is needed.
- When using an interpreter, speak directly to the person who is deaf; when an interpreter voices what a person who is deaf signs, look at the person who is deaf, not the interpreter.

### Psychiatric Impairments

- Provide information in clear, calm, respectful tones.
- Allow opportunities for addressing specific questions.